

**NPTEL MOOCs**  
**Multiple choice questions**  
**Assignment - Week V**

*Answer the following multiple choice questions (1 marks each) 15x1*

1. Who among the following made this statement, “*The idea of a supernatural order is necessarily derived from the idea of a natural order of things*”?

- a) Bruno Latour
- b) Max Weber
- c) Karl Marx
- d) Emile Durkheim**

2. When nature is assumed to be a transcultural and transhistoric domain of reality, no phenomenon or entity which is said to depart from ordinary physical possibilities can escape being labelled \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Natural
- b) Supernatural**
- c) Transnatural
- d) None of the above

3. Which of the following is not true about Lévi-Strauss’s conception of nature-culture opposition?

- a) Lévi-Strauss tended to overplay the dualism of the nature-culture opposition**
- b) Lévi-Strauss has tended to downplay the dualism of the nature-culture opposition
- c) Lévi-Strauss a remarkably naturalistic conception of the working of the mind as a filtering device decoding sets of contrasts already present in nature
- d) None of the above

4. Which of the following is correct about *modes of identification*?

- a) Define the boundaries between self and otherness as expressed in the treatment of humans and non-humans**
- b) Define the binaries of nature and culture
- c) Define the inherent relations of human and supernatural forces

d) All of the above is true

5. In totemic systems, non-humans are treated as \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Signs
- b) Relation
- c) Descent groups
- d) Segmentary societies

6. Standard folk-taxonomies of plants and animals are often organised according to the principle of similarity that is

- a) By a metaphoric scheme
- b) By a reciprocal system
- c) By a horizontal structure
- d) All of the above

7. In totemic systems non-humans provide

- a) Social relations with humans
- b) Selection of the hunters and predation
- c) Repertory of labels for social classification
- d) None of the above

8. Which of the following statement/s about the hunter-gatherers or foragers is not correct?

- a) The foragers live in environments characterised by diverse and heterogeneously distributed resources.
- b) The forager can choose combinations which more or less effectively and efficiently procure subsistence.
- c) The forager's choices make up a strategy of adjustment to ecological conditions, an adaptive pattern resulting from evolutionary processes and the constraints of situation, time, and chance.
- d) All of the above

9. The Cree hunter of Muskrat Dam Lake in northern Ontario is described as having made a number of decisions

- a) To shoot this animal

- b) Pass up another
- c) Lay a trap for a third
- d) All of the above

10. The most basic goals that human beings seek to achieve, and that motivate their behaviour, have been designed by natural selection under the kinds of environmental conditions experienced by

- a) Ancestral populations in the course of the evolution of our species
- b) People's own subjective beliefs and preferences
- c) Human intentionality and rational choice
- d) Particular way to a specific conjunction of environmental conditions

11. Evolutionary ecology seeks to show how behaviour is sensitively responsive to

- a) Variations in the environment
- b) The fine-tuning of human behaviour to environmental conditions
- c) Identify those capacities and dispositions conventionally gathered under the rubric of 'human nature'
- d) None of the above

12. Which of the following prediction postulate by the 'optimal foraging theory' is correct?

- a) It consists of formal models which predict how, under given internal conditions, nature should behave
- b) It consists of formal models which predict how, under given internal conditions, a forager should behave
- c) It consists of formal models which predict how, under given external conditions, nature should behave
- d) It consists of formal models which predict how, under given external conditions, a forager should behave

13. The social learning method of a 'novice hunter' is best characterise by

- a) The novice absorbs the underlying rules and principles of hunting from peer members of the community
- b) The novice absorbs the underlying rules and principles of hunting from trial-and-error learning

c) The novice absorbs the underlying rules and principles of hunting from already knowledgeable members of the community

d) The novice absorbs the underlying rules and principles of hunting from hit and trial method

14. For enculturation theorists, what does 'observation' best indicates?

a) To observe is actively to attend to the movements of others

b) To observe is actively to attend one's own movement

c) To observe is actively to attend one's own movement and the movements of others

d) None of the above

15. The novice hunters actually learn their trade through

a) Practical skills of this kind seem fundamentally resistant to codification in terms of any formal system of rules and representations

b) The novice's involvement with other persons from that of his involvement with the non-human environment

c) The novice hunter learns by accompanying more experienced hands in the woods

d) All of the above